

Projects would be cost shared, with 75 percent Federal funding and 25 percent non-Federal in most instances. However, the bill reduces the financial burden on local communities if necessary to ensure that water rates do not exceed the national affordability criteria developed by the Environmental Protection Agency.

This bill is not intended to compete with or take away funds for the construction of rural water projects under the Dakota Water Resources Act. Instead, it is meant to provide important supplemental funding for communities that are not able to receive funding from the Dakota Water Resources Act. I am pleased that the North Dakota Rural Water Systems Association has recognized the need for additional water project funding and endorsed this bill. It is my hope that this authorization will be included as part of the Water Resources Development Act that will be considered this year.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 385—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BYRD, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 385

Whereas 2004 marks the 40th anniversary of congressional passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.);

Whereas the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the result of decades of struggle and sacrifice of many Americans who fought for equality and justice;

Whereas generations of Americans of every background supported Federal legislation to eliminate discrimination against African-Americans;

Whereas a civil rights movement developed to achieve the goal of equal rights for all Americans;

Whereas President John F. Kennedy, on June 11, 1963, proposed in a nationally televised address that Congress pass civil rights legislation to address the problem of invidious discrimination;

Whereas a broad coalition of civil rights, labor, and religious organizations created national support for civil rights legislation, culminating in a 1963 march on Washington;

Whereas during consideration of the legislation involved, Congress added a historic prohibition against discrimination based on sex;

Whereas Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and President Lyndon Johnson signed the Act into law on July 2, 1964;

Whereas the Civil Rights Act of 1964, among other things, prohibited the use of Federal funds in a discriminatory fashion, barred unequal application of voter registration requirements, encouraged the desegregation of public schools and authorized the Attorney General to file suits to force the desegregation, banned discrimination in ho-

tels, motels, restaurants, theaters, and all other places of public accommodation engaged in interstate commerce, and established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission;

Whereas title VII of the Act not only prohibited discrimination by employers on the basis of race, color, religion, and national origin, but sex as well, thereby recognizing the national problem of sex discrimination in the workplace;

Whereas Congress has amended the Civil Rights Act of 1964 from time to time, with major changes that strengthened the Act;

Whereas the amendments made to the Act by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 made changes that, among other things, gave the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission litigation authority, thereby giving the Commission the right to sue nongovernment respondents, made State and local governments subject to title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, made educational institutions subject to title VII of the Act, and made the Federal Government subject to title VII, thereby prohibiting Federal executive agencies from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, and national origin;

Whereas the amendments made to the Act and other civil rights legislation amended or added by the Civil Rights Act of 1991 clarified congressional intent regarding the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (in light of several contrary Supreme Court decisions rendered in the late 1980s) and allowed for the recovery of fees and costs in lawsuits in which the plaintiffs prevailed, for jury trials, and for the recovery of compensatory and punitive damages in intentional employment discrimination cases, and also expanded title VII protections to include congressional and high level political appointees; and

Whereas the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the most comprehensive civil rights legislation in the Nation's history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "_____ Act of _____". That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the 40th anniversary of congressional passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;

(2) applauds all persons whose support and efforts led to passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and

(3) encourages all Americans to recognize and celebrate the important historical milestone of the congressional passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

SENATE RESOLUTION 386—RECOGNIZING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF JUNE 21, 1964, THE DAY CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZERS ANDREW GOODMAN, JAMES CHANEY, AND MICHAEL SCHWERNER GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE STRUGGLE TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ENCOURAGING ALL AMERICANS TO OBSERVE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATHS OF THE 3 MEN BY COMMITTING THEMSELVES TO ENSURING EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, AND EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL PEOPLE

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 386

Whereas Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner were civil rights organizers who participated in the Freedom Summer Project organized by the Council of Federated Organizations to register African Americans in the Deep South to vote;

Whereas on June 21, 1964, after leaving the scene of a firebombed church in Longdale, Mississippi, Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner were murdered by members of the Klu Klux Klan who opposed their efforts to establish equal rights for African Americans;

Whereas June 21, 2004, is the 40th anniversary of the day Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner sacrificed their lives in the fight against racial and social injustice while working to guarantee the right to vote for every citizen of the United States;

Whereas the deaths of the 3 men brought attention to the struggle to guarantee equal rights for African Americans, which led to the passage of monumental civil rights legislation, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352, 78 Stat. 241) and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-110, 79 Stat. 437);

Whereas the courage and sacrifice of Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner should encourage all citizens, and especially young people, of the United States to dedicate themselves to the ideals of freedom, justice, and equality; and

Whereas citizens throughout the United States will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the deaths of Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner to honor the contributions they made to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 40th anniversary of June 21, 1964, the day civil rights organizers Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner gave their lives; and

(2) encourages all people of the United States to observe the anniversary of the deaths of the 3 men by committing themselves to the fundamental principles of freedom, equality, and democracy.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3459. Mr. BINGAMAN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

SA 3460. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3459 proposed by Mr. BINGAMAN to the bill S. 2400, *supra*.

SA 3461. Mr. WARNER (for Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. WARNER)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3197 proposed by Mr. DAYTON (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) to the bill S. 2400, *supra*.

SA 3462. Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3225 proposed by Mr. DURBIN to the bill S. 2400, *supra*.

SA 3463. Mr. DURBIN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3225 proposed by Mr. DURBIN to the bill S. 2400, *supra*.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3459. Mr. BINGAMAN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year